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## LONG-TERM ANGLO-CHINESE TRADE PROSPECTS BRIGHT

### Optimistic Note Struck By UK Mission Leader

### Discussion With Governor And Hongkong Businessmen On Conditions In The Colony

"There is no doubt, taking a long-term view, that prospects of trade between China and Great Britain are great," declared Sir Leslie Boyce, head of the British Trade Mission to China, during a press conference this morning. "We hope the pattern will be a mutual two-way trade," he added.

Sir Leslie said that the Mission would not negotiate for a trade treaty between Britain and China. Such negotiations between Britain, China and America were being carried out through diplomatic channels and had been going on for some time.

He disclosed that the recommendations the Mission would make would be available to the Governments of the British Empire.

Sir Leslie emphasised that the Mission was merely in Hongkong in transit to China, which was the main objective. However, at the end of the tour of China he hoped to pay an official visit to the Governor of Hongkong and to discuss with him and with the business community the various economic problems confronting the Colony at present in the hope that the Mission would be able to make some useful recommendations to the Board of Trade and Industry on the one hand and commerce on the other.

At the start of the conference, Sir Leslie announced that the Mission was very representative and well-planned, consisting of representatives of the leading industries of the United Kingdom and, fundamentally, trade groups most concerned with the development of trade between China and Great Britain. In addition there was a representative of the Ministry of Food and a representative of the Trade Union Congress in the person of Mr. Ernest Thornton.

Mr. E. K. Scott, another member of the Mission, had been nominated by the Iron and Steel Federation but represented a fundamental group of industries, said Sir Leslie. None of the members of the Mission specifically represented firms or associations. Mr. Scott was formerly in China as a representative of Dorman, Long and Co., and Mr. A. H. Carmichael was director of the Brass and Copper Tube Association and not director of the Non-Ferrous Metals Federation as had been reported, although he was associated with that body.

Here Unofficially  
Sir Leslie said that the Mission was in Hongkong at present quite unofficially in China, the primary objective. However, they were glad to pay this visit to Hongkong, more particularly because of the magnificent part the Colony played in the recent war and also because of the gratifying reports in the English Press of the great efforts that had been made by the Government and Ministry of the Colony to overcome existing hardships.

The Mission would leave tomorrow, he said, with the first stop Shanghai. He hoped personally to pay a visit to Nanking for the celebrations of the Double Tenth and would then go with the Mission to Shanghai. They expected to be in China for 2½ months. At the conclusion they hoped to pay an official visit to the Governor of Hongkong.

"We hope to get to understand what China's economic problems really are, to form our impressions of their schemes of reconstruction and development—which we know to be very extensive—of both basic and secondary industries, mechanisation, farming, transport and such matters."

"We then hope to be able to make recommendations as to how far we can help the Chinese to achieve their economic ambitions,

"What we have in mind is a long term policy rather than a short term. That is inevitable having regard to the present economic conditions in China. Sir Leslie declared that they were very sympathetic to Chinese aspirations to build up their secondary industries and communications and to bring about a better balance between the Chinese engaged in agriculture and other industries so as to enable an increase in the purchasing power of (Continued on Page 4)

### Britain Cancels Courier Flights Over Yugo-Slavia

Rome, Oct. 6.—All courier flights between Italy and Belgrade, Sofia and Bucharest have been suspended. It was officially learned here today.

This move follows the forcing down of a Royal Air Force Dakota of the Transport Command at Nish in Yugo-Slavia on Friday, while on a regular flight from Bucharest to Bari, Italy.

No information has, so far, been received from the Yugo-Slav Government concerning the incident, or from the British Embassy in Belgrade, who depend on the Yugo-Slav authorities for such news.

It was learned in official circles here that a message was received yesterday from the British Embassy in Belgrade asking that all flights by the Royal Air Force Transport Command over Yugo-Slav territory be cancelled.

It appears that the Yugo-Slav Government demanded cessation of such flights, but put the order into effect immediately without giving the British authorities in Yugo-Slavia time to notify the RAF in Italy to ground planes.

The Belgrade Embassy's message concerning the cancellation of flights arrived here after news of the forcing down of a British plane.

So far as is known here, the Yugo-Slav authorities which forced down the British plane did not open fire, and it is thought likely that the plane had been forced to land on one of the many aerodromes of Nish area. It is believed that the crew of four and an unspecified number of passengers have been interned.

Plane Ordered To Leave  
London, Oct. 6. (UP).—The Foreign Office spokesman said today he understood the British courier plane, which was forced down in Yugo-Slavia yesterday had been ordered to leave at once or as soon as weather permits for Bari, Italy.

The plane, travelling from Bucharest to Bari, landed voluntarily at Nish, near the Greek border after Yugo-Slav combat aircraft reportedly told the plane to land. Following the incident all RAF flights over Yugo-Slavia were cancelled.

### HK's Tin Allocation For Second Half Of This Year

London, Oct. 7.—The Combined Tin Committee has reviewed the supply requirements position for tin metal for the second half of 1946 and recommended that Hongkong receive 75 long tons.

Other allocations recommended are: Argentina, 70 tons; Austria, 200 tons; Brazil, 200 tons; Canada, 1,200 tons; Ceylon, 40 tons; Chile, 25 tons; Czechoslovakia, 600 tons; Denmark, 200 tons; Egypt, 175 tons; Finland, 120 tons; France, 4,000 tons; Greece, 80 tons; India, 2,000 tons; Persia, 25 tons; Italy, 800 tons; Middle East, excluding Egypt and Persia, 150 tons; Mexico, 25 tons; Norway, 120 tons; Poland, 25 tons.

### ANOTHER BELGIAN PLANE CRASH

Copenhagen, Oct. 6.—A Belgian transport plane, with a crew of three aboard, on the way from Brussels to Gothenburg, crashed this afternoon near Randers, north Jutland. One of the crew was killed and two were injured.

300 tons; Switzerland, 640 tons; Sweden, 200 tons; South American countries not elsewhere specified, 150 tons; United States, 6,400 tons; Yugo-Slavia, 100 tons.

Details for the Middle East, excluding Egypt and Persia, and for South American countries not elsewhere specified, will be published later.

In general, supplies may be obtained from Belgium, British or Dutch sources, South Africa and Japanese stocks in the United States.

For Latin-American countries, the United States is an additional source for limited quantities and supplies will also be available to France from French Indo-China and to the United States from China.

Stocks of Japanese tin mentioned were discovered by occupation forces and shipped to the United States for inspection and sorting before allocation by the Committee.

Most of these allocations are interim only and the Committee expects to make a further review of the position early in November.—Reuter.

## Heavy Bombardment Of Persian Rebels Opened

Teheran, Oct. 6 (UP).—Heavy bombardment of the rebel tribes besieging Shiraz, capital of Fars Province, was reported today, while Government infantry were awaiting the zero hour to advance.

Brig-Gen Shahi, Assistant Chief of General Staff, told the United Press that infantry has not yet moved into assault but orders for a general offensive against the Fars rebels have been issued.

The latest reports said the very heavy fire was directed at the rebels holding a town seven miles north-east of Shiraz. The reports said the rebels were concentrating additional forces near Jahrom, south-east of Shiraz.

"Swift moving Government columns are already moving into position to annihilate the rebels," Brig-Gen Shahi said, adding that the situation was well in hand.

Brig-Gen Shahi said reports of the fall of Shiraz were unfounded although for a long time action under the leadership of Gholiabad had been causing the central Government some anxiety.

Twelve-Hour Battle  
Teheran, Oct. 6 (UP).—Persian troops, helped by planes which bombed rebel concentrations, yesterday pushed back a new attack by Qasbi tribalism on the besieged south Persian town of Shiraz, it was reported here today.

Teheran newspapers reported from Shiraz that after fighting on the outskirts of the city unarmed tribesmen entered Shiraz during a

### Italians Throw Smoke Bombs At Slovene Parade In Gorizia

Gorizia, Oct. 6 (UP).—Italians today gave the Fascist salute and tossed smoke bombs bearing signs of "Death to Tito" in an effort to break a Communist-sponsored parade in Gorizia.

Five persons were injured and 18 others, including a Yugo-Slav army officer, were arrested.

The parade, of 2,000 persons and 14 floats, most of them drawn by oxen and horses, had been approved by the Allied Military Government on condition that the floats be of a cultural nature and with the understanding that Communist leaders would be held personally responsible if the terms of the parade permit were not met.

Allied officials said today that so far as could be determined the terms of the permit were met. They said also that an agreement by Italian leaders to keep Italians from interfering with the parade was likewise met.

However, large numbers of Italians lined the streets and hurled insults of the Slovenes, saying: "You are not Slavs; you are slaves," and threw firecrackers and smoke bombs in an effort to frighten the hordes. On the smoke bombs were written: "Death to Tito." As a float representing Nazi soldiers bringing a Slovene passed the Italians cheered and gave the Fascist salute.

Previously, all floats were inspected by G-2 of the 8th Division. Some floats were turned down because they were regarded as too political. Several floats had to have the Red Stars removed from them.

The Gorizia Italians were bitter about the parade because only last Sunday they were turned down on a request to play a game of football between a Venezia Giulia and an Italian team.

Last night a bomb exploded and tore five feet of the railroad tracks. The authorities believed this was done by Italians so that the Slovenes could not get to town for the parade.

### Need For Early Solution Of Jap Reparations

Tokyo, Oct. 6 (UP).—The need for an early solution of the question of Japan's reparations to clear the way for a peace treaty is becoming increasingly apparent here and there is reason to believe that some of the Allied leaders in Tokyo have requested their Governments to bring pressure upon the Far Eastern Commission in Washington to come forth with some definite reparations plan.

The FEC, so far as can be learned here, has done little, if anything, about reparations, apparently because of difference between Russia, on one hand, and Britain, China and the United States on the other.

The British Chinese and American delegates on the Commission, it is felt here, might agree on a reparations programme for Japan with little debate, but Russia would be sure to use the question as a trading point in the whole struggle of world power politics.

How long Washington, Nanking and London will permit delays is the question.

### AMERICAN KILLED IN MANILA HOTEL

Manila, Oct. 6 (UP).—George Lewis Prescott, brother of Mr. Robert Prescott, President of the National Skyways Freight Airline, was shot and killed by a stray bullet last night in the lobby of the Manila Hotel when an unidentified gunman fired at a Filipino CID man.

Prescott, aged 34, was a close associate of Gen. Claire Chennault and was comptroller of the Chennault Airlines Inc. His home address is Manhattan Beach, Calif., where his wife lives.

the question. Some Americans here are said to feel that Washington should move to force a solution. One method suggested was that Britain, China and the United States accept the Russian definition of "war booty" and accept Russia's assertion that the billions of yen of former Japanese assets in Manchuria removed by the Soviets be considered legitimate military booty.

Removal of Assets  
If this plan is adopted, London, Nanking and Washington would tell Moscow that "all Japanese assets were removed from Manchuria into Russia by the Japanese and are now Russian property; equally, all Japanese assets in areas such as Japan Proper must be admitted to be potential legal property of the nation which achieved the military occupation of that area after V-J Day."

The effect of such a formula would be to establish the fact that each victorious ally has the right to claim as war booty all enemy assets and properties in areas under its military control.

Since Britain, China and the United States control Japan Proper and other valuable assets, they could claim anything they might want from the rich booty just as the Russians claimed Japanese assets in those areas formerly controlled by the Japanese "liberated" by the Red Army.

The formula could be extended to Europe, it was pointed out, and London and Washington could then tell Moscow, "Well and good we accept your definition of loot and booty and we now offer to sit (Continued on Page 4)

### HAND-GRENADE EXPLODES IN SHANGHAI THEATRE

Shanghai, Oct. 6 (UP).—Twelve Chinese were wounded, two of them gravely, when a hand-grenade exploded in the lobby of the Strand Theatre last night, disrupting the evening performance.

The police lacked any clues as to whether it was an accident or an act of terrorism, nor have they been able to identify any persons as being responsible.

### CORDELL HULL'S HEALTH

Washington, Oct. 6 (UP).—The Naval Hospital this afternoon said former Secretary of State Cordell Hull's condition showed some improvement but that he is still regarded as serious.

### CONSERVATIVES TO FORM A COALITION WITH LABOUR?

### MANY SUBJECTS ON WHICH PARTIES ARE ON COMMON GROUND

London, Oct. 6.—On the eve of Parliament's re-opening on Tuesday some British political observers are asking whether the Conservative Opposition envisages the likelihood of a coalition with the Labour Party at some future date.

They point to the Opposition leader, Mr. Winston Churchill's reference at Blackpool Conference yesterday to the subjects upon which the two principal British parties are on common ground—their anti-Communism, their broad agreement on foreign policy, particularly in reference to Britain's association with the United States and her desires for friendship with Russia, and their like mind upon much social legislation at home.

Students of the political scene wonder whether Mr. Churchill was thinking of the impossibility of his Party completely to regain strength in the country within the space of a single Parliament and anticipates a coalition of the Conservatives with their chief adversaries as a possible national necessity.

Some underline Mr. Churchill's repeated accusations that the Labour Party ended the wartime Coalition Government and also his thought at Blackpool that "if only the Government would devote itself to a national rather than a Party aim, many benefits would result."

Mr. Churchill followed his denunciation of the nationalisation schemes by suggesting an alternative that also seemed to go some way toward Socialist thinking with profit-sharing schemes and intimate employer-employee consultations in industry and this point has aroused some speculation.

Continued Opposition  
Whatever be the long term thoughts of the Conservative Party, their immediate policy will be one of tooth and claw opposition to the Labour Government, however. This is particularly the case on such questions of Socialist legislation as the impending nationalisation of the gas industry, supply industries and so far as controls and strict rationing are concerned.

Political quarters are generally agreed that the three-day national gathering of Conservatives at Blackpool has disclosed certain fresh factors. They think that the Conservative Party is now thoroughly curbed of the danger of pursuing a further policy merely of derogation of the Labour Government without offering an attractive alternative, and although Mr. Churchill did not give his followers a statement of such an alternative policy, it will not, in the view of observers, be the fault of the Party if its general statement of principle is not followed by an endeavour to provide the Conservative followers with ideas for a land of promise.

It is clear that Mr. Churchill intends to retain the leadership of the Party and of the opposition in the House of Commons. None may challenge his leadership in this matter but the decision will cause some misgivings among a section of the Conservatives who want a younger man.

Challenges To Prestige  
The Labour Government, having got its second wind, will need a lot of it for the coming winter, which will see several challenges to its prestige.

The biggest hurdle is the coal problem, which has reached acute proportions.

Even the nationalisation of the mines, which not only the Socialists but others besides, considered the key to better coal production, has not eased the situation.

This has been deteriorating steadily since 1940, when, after France fell, many men were allowed to leave the pits. The Fuel and Power Minister, Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, who has moved and worked among miners most of his life, has not so far found an answer that eluded his coalition predecessors.

Linked with the coal problem is Britain's export trade which is increasing steadily but may be handicapped by lack of coal directly for the factories and indirectly for gas and electricity supply in industries. The Government decision recently to modify its plan for the nationalisation of the iron and steel industry has promoted speculation as to whether there may be a similar change of mind upon questions of gas and electricity, but this specula-

### Govt Drive On Kalgan Gains Momentum

Nanking, Oct. 6 (UP).—Semi-official reports said today that the Government drive on Kalgan has gained headlong momentum during the last 24 hours after the capture of Shacheng and Nanhouken, 43 and 40 miles south-east and north-west of Kalgan respectively, and is expected to be stepped up further with the arrival in Peiping of the Chief of Staff, Gen. Chen Cheng.

Already Gen. Fu Tso-yi's hard-driving Nationalist troops are sweeping toward Changchun, gateway to Kalgan, 25 miles north of the latter city. Changchun's capture would minimise to a large extent the Communist chances of holding Kalgan. During the Japanese war, the Chinese troops were forced to evacuate Kalgan after the Japanese had occupied Changchun.

At the same time, Gen. Sun Lien-chung of the Nationalist, was pressing toward Hsinhsu, 43 miles south-east of Kalgan.

Indicating its confidence of reaching Kalgan, the Government has appointed Feng Chin-wei as Governor-General of Chahar Province and announced the appointment of magistrates for Kalgan and Kwailin districts.

Meanwhile, the Minister of National Defence, Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, said that the war of Kalgan was a direct result of the Communist "sage of Tatung. If the Communists had lifted the Tatung siege earlier, nothing would happen now, he added. He dismissed the Communist claims of inflicting 170,000 casualties and that the Government is employing 2,000,000 troops in the civil war as a "joke."

### STOP PRESS

### OPENING GAME OF WORLD SERIES

St. Louis, Oct. 6 (UP).—Rudy York's home-run in the tenth inning gave the Red Sox a 3-2 victory over the Cardinals in the opening baseball game of the World Series.

Scores were:  
Boston Red Sox 0 0 0 0 1 1 5 9 2  
St. Louis Cardinals 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 7 9  
Red Sox: Fitcher, Hughes, Johnson, catcher; Wagner, pitcher.  
Cardinals: Pitter, Pollet, catcher; Garagiola.

### CHINESE FALLS FROM HOTEL VERANDAH

An unidentified Chinese fell from the fourth floor of the Hongkong Hotel into Queen's Road Central shortly before 1 p.m. this afternoon, and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to hospital.



SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

There's **ACTION**  
Every Pounding Moment!

GENE TIERNEY  
GEORGE MONTGOMERY  
LYNN BARI

**China Girl**

VICTOR McLAGLEN  
Alan Baxter • Sig Ruman  
Myron McCormick  
Directed by Henry Hathaway  
Produced and Written by Ben Hecht

20\*

ADDED! LATEST MOVIE TONE NEWS!

**LEE THEATRE**

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

Absolutely  
and  
Positively  
Tops  
MALTESE  
FALCON

**Across the Pacific**

Screen Play by Richard Macaulay. From the Saturday Evening Post. Script by Robert O'Brien

NEXT CHANGE

ERROL FLYNN • RONALD REAGAN

IN

**'DESPERATE JOURNEY'**

**ORIENTAL**

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.30-9.30 p.m.  
U REALLY CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THIS PICTURE!

Betty **GRABLE**  
IN TECHNICOLOR!

**Pin Up Girl**

with JOHN HARVEY • JOE E. BROWN • MARTHA RAYE  
& HUNDREDS OF BEAUTIES

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

2 Joe Louis's Latest Fight Picture **"CHINA SKY"** 2

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

MARIA MONTEZ  
JON HALL  
PETER COE

**Gipsy Wildcat**  
IN TECHNICOLOR

NEXT CHANGE **"BATAAN"** Starring ROBERT TAYLOR

4 SHOWS DAILY **CATHAY** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

CLARK GABLE • LANA TURNER  
TRIUMPHANTLY TOGETHER FOR THE FIRST TIME IN

**"HONKY TONK"**

NEXT CHANGE  
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER • MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN  
IN  
**"TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURE"**  
A M-G-M Picture

## WHAT BRITAIN'S TRADE UNIONISTS ARE ASKING

The annual Trades Union Congress in Britain is being held this year in the third week of October. Its preliminary agenda contains eighty-three resolutions from affiliated Unions, covering a wide range of questions.

Most significant perhaps is a series of resolutions dealing with the attitude of Trade Unions towards modern developments of industry. Several deal with the question of increasing productivity. The Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers urges that the Trade Union Movement should "give careful attention to the whole problem of applying the most modern, scientific and technical development throughout industry."

The Scientific Workers' Association suggests that approach should be made to Britain's Government with a proposal to set up machinery to carry on a continuous examination of industrial productivity. The Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Society suggests that the Government should be "pressed to make provision for workers' representation on the management at all levels in nationalised industry. The Amalgamated Engineering Union says Trade Union functions in industry should be directive as well as consultative.

On the question of wages, there is a feeling among a number of the unions that the present method of arriving at wage rates is out of date, and that a minimum wage scale consistent with the cost of living should be laid down.

## BRITISH SCIENTIST THROWS NEW LIGHT ON EARLY MAN

London, Oct. 4 (LPS).—The Daily Herald reports that Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, curator of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, Kenya, sails from Southampton to-day to make arrangements for a congress of over 70 scientists who will meet at Nairobi next January to discuss important finds throwing light on the history of early man.

Outstanding among Dr. Leakey's discoveries has been a 6,000,000-year-old fossilised jaw, to which he has given the name "Proconsul." Dr. Leakey says that this is "the most complete jaw of a fossil anthropoid ape yet discovered. This almost human ape is one of the most important missing links between apes and man to come to light."

Field work and research went on in Africa during the war. Dr. Leakey's wife discovered in 1942 bones and implements on a site of human culture 450,000 years old in a great rift valley—probably the earliest civilisation of all. Dr. Leakey says: "It is more and more evident that this was the African culture which spread to Europe and the East."

Till recently, it was believed that man originated and evolved in India, but the evidence to be considered at the Nairobi congress will probably alter this verdict—and perhaps enable the scientists to predict something of man's future development.

## ALASKA HAS BECOME THE UNITED STATES' FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE

VAST PLANS FOR BIG-SCALE MANOEUVRES  
HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED

THIS is the first of a series of stories by A. M. Goul, UP correspondent, on the strategic part Alaska will play in defence of the North American continent, in the event of another war:

Alaska has become America's first line of defence.

The late General Billy Mitchell—who years after he was court-martialled for daring to defend his beliefs that air power could be supreme—was finally given posthumous recognition by Congress—foretold that fact about Alaska after World War I. He predicted that the nations which holds Alaska can rule the world if it chooses.

The late Admiral C. C. Jones, Canada's Chief of Naval Staff, foresaw it at the end of the last war. Jones declared that any enemy blow aimed at against the United States in a future war would come across the top of the world.

Modern military technique is dictating the re-discovery of Alaska, the 580,000 square miles of territory the United States bought from Russia for \$7,200,000 in 1867. To-day Canada and Russia both figure they have a stake in Alaska, and 57 miles across Behring Strait Russia watches intently.

And the United States is watching Russia just as closely.

The Soviet government has never conceded the Czar's right to have sold Alaska. Russia's armen and seamen, stationed in Alaska during the last war openly referred to Alaska as Russian territory.

Along the Siberian coast Russia has hastened completion of at least one major air and naval base. For patrol planes fly daily over the Aleutian Islands.

### Not Ignoring Possibility

That the United States is not ignoring any possibilities where the extreme north-western frontier of the United States is concerned was demonstrated when Senator Warren Magnuson, a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee issued a statement of Pacific bases.

Magnuson said the decision has been made by the United States to ask the United Nations assembly at its next meeting to place a large number of Pacific Islands under United States trusteeship. Then the senator added that something must be done with the Kuriles—that string of former Japanese islands stretching down from Behring Straits and which are now in Russian hands.

The State Department, of course, denied the United States was going to make such a request at the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations, but did not deny such a request would be made eventually.

When war came to the United States on December 7, 1941, Alaska was actually defenseless. Belatedly, in 1942 and 1943 the Army had selected sites for bases. It had established a small airfield in Anchorage and had begun construction of another at Fairbanks. The Navy had a small base at Kodiak. The remain-

der of the vast territory was undefended.

The Japanese just as they failed to follow up their advantage at Pearl Harbor, also failed to make the best of their gains when they occupied Alaska and Attu in the Aleutians. They could have had Kodiak for the taking. Anchorage, Fairbanks and Nome were like sitting ducks waiting to be picked off with one blast from a seaplane.

But the Japanese rested on their laurels, thus enabling the United States to retain its position at the top of the world.

The Army and Navy realise to-day they cannot again gamble on that kind of a break. World War II disproved the old military thesis that a war cannot be fought in the north. The Aleutian and Finnish campaigns removed that concept. The rim of the Arctic Circle could well be the front line of the next conflict, regardless of who is the attacker or who is the defender.

Army and Navy officials here realise that Alaska's defences must be second to none, and the wheels toward that end are slowly beginning to roll.

Thousands of troops are being sent into the territory for winter training manoeuvres and the testing of food, clothing, and equipment. Army planes are flying into the polar mists. Submarines are manoeuvring under the ice in the Behring Sea. Vast plans for big-scale manoeuvres in the Canadian north-west and in the Wisconsin in winter's toughest weeks have been announced.

One of the biggest handicaps against a speedy conversion of Alaska into a full-fledged, well-defended outpost of the United States is the almost universal ignorance by the remainder of the country about Alaska. Territory Uncharted.

Most of the territory is uncharted. Its coasts are mysteries to all except the native fishermen—and the Japanese spent long months prior to Pearl Harbor making soundings. Only one pass is known through the Aleutian chain of islands into Behring Strait and it was known to Russian explorers in the 18th century.

The United States poured more than a billion dollars into Alaska during the first war, but only for temporary measures. Most of them were never used and never will be. Already they are deteriorating and have become almost useless.

The permanent programme is yet to come. If conflict comes to Alaska, it will come in the dead of winter, for only then can the plains of ice support the men and machines for war. Military planners envision an air strike against Fairbanks, Anchorage, Nome and Kodiak. A successful defence would necessitate patrol of the Arctic from Alaska to Greenland over the North Pole and deep into our own territory.

To command the Alaskan territory the Army has assigned Major-General Howard Craig, former assistant chief of the war plans division of the general staff. General Craig has placed airmen in command of his major stations—Colonel Leslie Mulzer at Anchorage, Colonel Louis Merrick at Fairbanks and Colonel

## ACHILLES BACK IN BRITAIN AFTER TEN YEARS

HMS Achilles, Leander Class 6-inch gun cruiser, which has been in almost continuous service with the Royal New Zealand Navy for ten years, has returned to England. Her New Zealand crew is being paid off and transferred to the Dido Class Cruiser, HMS Bellona, which is commissioning for service with the New Zealand Navy in October.

The return of HMS Achilles recalls the first major naval action of the war, when, under the command of Rear Admiral W.E. Parry, CB, RN, (then Captain Parry) and in company with HMS Exeter and HMS Ajax, she engaged and drove the German pocket battleship, Graf Spee, into the River Plate, blockading the German ship until she blew herself up off Montevideo.

The day before the Battle of the Atlantic was ordered to carry out target practice. After the action, the cost of the shells hurled at Graf Spee was minutely calculated, and Commander (E) H.W. Head, of Winchester, England, concocted the memorable signal: "Target practice carried out on Wednesday, 13th inst. cost Micky Savage sum of £10,234.3.1, that's all." Mr. Savage was New Zealand Minister for the Navy.

Achilles suffered a bomb hit from a Japanese dive bomber while serving with a U.S. Task Force in 1943. She was last in home waters in August 1944; served for a short time with the Mediterranean and Eastern Fleets, then returned to the Pacific where she took part in operations off Japan with the British Pacific Fleet.

### OFFICIALS OF CNRRA

Shanghai, Oct. 5.—Dr T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, has requested Dr T. M. Li, Deputy Director of CNRRA, and several other sectional chiefs of CNRRA, who tendered their resignations on mass following the resignation of the Director-General, Dr T. F. Tsiang, to remain on their posts. Meanwhile, it is reported, 12 Directors of CNRRA's Regional offices in various parts of the country, have sent in their resignation. The newly appointed Director-General, Mr Huo Pao-shu will take over his duties formally from Dr T. F. Tsiang, this afternoon.—Central News.

### E. AFRICA GARRISON

Nairobi, Oct. 6.—The future British garrison of East Africa is likely to be about 8,000 African infantry under War Office control instead of under Colonial Office as hitherto, Lt-Gen Sir Kenneth Anderson, Commander-in-Chief, East Africa, said to-day.

They would be officers by British regulars seconded for several years, he said.—Reuter.

## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The declarer in to-day's deal overcame a very bad trump break by "getting the count" of an opponent's hand.

South, dealer.  
North-South vulnerable.

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North-South vulnerable.

terrible strength of South's hand—as a matter of fact, South "huddled" about going on to seven hearts.

West led the diamond three, dummy played low, and South won. Cashing the trump ace revealed the bad break—and South realised that his mere small-slam contract was in jeopardy. East was marked with four hearts, and obviously had great length in diamonds, for his pre-emptive bid. This made it all too likely that if South tried to discard a diamond on dummy's spades, East might be able to ruff in.

After deep thought, South discovered the way out of his dilemma. He overtook the spade king with the ace and returned a heart, fessing with the nine against East's eight. He then cashed one club trick, hoping that East had started out with exactly one card in each black suit, then exited with his last diamond.

East, thrown in, could do no better than return a diamond. South carefully ruffed with dummy's heart six. He then ran the spades, merely waiting for East to ruff. South was thus assured of the rest of the tricks, and his slam contract.

East's jump to four diamonds was of course a desperate effort to forestall an adverse slam. The effort could scarcely succeed because of the

## The Sheffield Cutlery Marks

The name of the northern English city of Sheffield in connection with cutlery is a guarantee of quality known all over the world. How the makers of Sheffield cutlery safeguard this and other universally recognised marks is a fascinating story.

Generally speaking the legally constituted Cutlery Company responsible for the area and standards of Sheffield has regulated the trade of the city authorising and registering the makers' marks since the 17th Century.

The Act transferring power to grant these marks from the Manorial Courts, which controlled them until that time, to the Cutlery Company described the latter as an incorporated body of "all persons to make knives, blades, scissors, shears, sickles, cutlery, and other wares and manufactures made or wrought of iron and steel, dwelling or inhabiting within the Lordship and Liberty of Hallamshire or within six miles compass of same, Hallamshire being a district of Yorkshire, including the city of Sheffield."

The mark books of Sheffield have been described as a Cutlery College of Arms. On the whole symbols rather than names have distinguished the famous makers of Sheffield cutlery, initials and Greek and Mithraic crosses, stars and crowns. Among some of the earliest collections are found names and words and signs of mythological and sentimental significance used as marks—words like "love," "hope" and "joy" and names such as Jupiter, Venus, Apollo and Pan. This practice was possibly a legacy from the original Elizabethan custom of putting lovers' names on knife-blades.

The marks were struck with a punch on the blades while they were red-hot, during the process of forging on the anvil, and this is still the practice with ordinary table knives. In the case of fine pocket knives and scissors the mark is struck cold on the shoulder of the blade after it is ground, but before hardening and polishing. Sheffield saws and such large tools sometimes exhibit the mark in a handsome design of considerable size.

In the jungle and on the plantation the Sheffield mark is found. The pioneer blazes the trail with a Sheffield hatchet, the teaplanter uses a Sheffield pruning knife, the rubber grower a Sheffield bud-grafting tool, while the Chicago bank clerk sharpens his pencil with a Sheffield blade.

## MILITARY TRAINING FOR U.S. YOUTHS AN INSURANCE FOR PEACE

New York, Oct. 5 (UP).—Mr Joseph Grew, former United States Ambassador to Tokyo, told the conference of citizens' committee for universal military training to-day that compulsory military training of American youth and full support of UNO provide the best insurance for future peace.

Grew completely backed the foreign policy of the Secretary of State, Mr James Byrnes. "A shortsighted, hastily improvised foreign policy on the basis of expediency could not result in American leadership in building lasting peace. I believe Mr Byrnes has drawn a blueprint for peace and is carrying it out with wisdom, courage and determination."

Grew stressed that American peace leadership involves responsibility of preparedness and therefore it was essential that America should have a "reserve of young men expertly trained for war. In the light of my experience of 41 years in the foreign service I earnestly plead for the adoption of compulsory military training for our young men."

General Jacob Devers, commanding the Army ground forces, said "time was on our side this time. In any future war we won't have that advantage. If war comes again it will come with America wide open in a single moment."

"But don't be deceived by the prophets who say it will be a push-button war. It will be started by a push-button but will end as all wars end...when the infantryman with his two feet on the ground thrusts his bayonet into the heart of our final remaining foe."

Avoiding War With Russia  
Washington, Oct. 5 (UP).—Senator Joseph Ball (Republican Minnesota) said in a Mutual Radio broadcast to-day that he thought there is "little chance of avoiding war with Russia unless the Russians change their Government's ideologies."

However, he said he does not believe war is imminent unless "some nation miscalculates how far it can go in the war of nerves."

Senator Ball said he believes the United States should pursue a "firm but not tough" policy with Russia. Meanwhile, he said, he will oppose in the Senate any American loan to Russia until it is clear "where the Soviets are headed."

## JAPANESE SOVEREIGNTY

Tokyo, Oct. 5.—Premier Shigeru Yoshida told the House of Peers Plenary Session to-day that Japan was still exercising her own sovereignty within the limits of the Potsdam Declaration. Yoshida made the remark in response to a query in the Upper House by Baron Takahiko Sotoda.—Central News.

## Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO "REVIEWS PUZZLE"

ACROSS

- 1-Spear
- 2-Unsubstantiated
- 3-Conscience
- 4-Part of ear
- 5-As home
- 6-Touchdown
- 7-Where tower
- 8-Plural ending
- 9-Face
- 10-Always
- 11-Lure
- 12-Tie
- 13-Competition
- 14-Mechanics
- 15-Dance
- 16-Doctor (abbr.)

DOWN

- 1-Grime
- 2-Sable fish
- 3-Child's word for father
- 4-Gravel
- 5-Dash
- 6-Honest
- 7-French dog
- 8-Gold
- 9-Author of "Psalms"
- 10-Toward
- 11-Toward Russia
- 12-Printer's measure
- 13-Dehold
- 14-Equipment
- 15-Public speaker
- 16-Sea birds
- 17-Leaved

## NANCY Biggest in Town for a Nickel

MRS. BROWN FORGOT HER GLASSES

WOW...THEY MAKE THINGS LOOK SO BIG

MEOW

AN ICE CREAM GONE, JOE

HERE Y ARE, NANCY

OH, BOY!

## By Ernie Bushmiller

MEOW

AN ICE CREAM GONE, JOE

HERE Y ARE, NANCY

OH, BOY!



## U.S. Advertisers Scramble For "Time" In Television

(By Samuel Bennett)

America's big advertisers are scrambling for a foothold in the still infant United States television broadcasts.

Score of manufacturers and retailers are signing contracts to sponsor commercial television programmes, although at present there are probably no more than 7,500 television receivers in American homes, compared with 50,000,000 radio receiving sets.

The "boom" in advertising by television was attributed in trade circles to the fact that set manufacturers, who have been beating the drums for their product ever since the war's end but failed to produce because of reconversion and labour difficulties, now seem ready to hit the market with receivers within the next few months.

A survey of the principal manufacturers has disclosed that most of them plan to be in full production by Christmas, with some expecting to have sets in the dealers' stores for immediate delivery next month. Ten million people throughout the United States are waiting, money in hand, for the first see-and-hear sets to roll off the production lines, according to an independent survey made by one of America's leading television set manufacturers. Over 7,500,000 of the prospective owners, the survey showed, live in urban areas.

### "Time" Already Booked

Advertisers who have already booked "time" in television programmes represent a wide variety of products—from motor cars, to soap and shoes to razor blades. Many have "gone over" from radio. It is the belief among advertisers that by entering the television field now they will have a better chance of getting the choice hours on the programme later on, when the industry gets into its stride.

"One reason we are in television now," said an official of a leading breakfast food manufacturing concern, "is because we feel it will put us in the driver's seat on the time question."

The question of time is considered important, since many are convinced that television, unlike radio, will have only a few hours a day when the viewing audience will be at its peak.

One big set manufacturer received 83 orders for his 2,000 top-priced model on the first day he launched a sales campaign. Since his company first announced the prices of its sets at a public exhibition, it has received several million dollars' worth of advance orders.—Reuter.

## CHINA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Nanking, Oct. 5.—The Communist Party, Democratic League and Young China Party have not yet submitted lists of their delegates attending the National Assembly which is scheduled to meet here on November 12. Altogether 2,050 delegates from all parts of the country will attend. Of this number the political parties will be represented by 700 delegates while the remaining 1,350 delegates will represent various provinces and cities. The 700 seats for political parties will be distributed as follows: Kuomintang 220, Communist Party 190, Democratic League 120, Young China Party 100 and Non-Partisans 70.—Central News.

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"So this is Dorothy! Surely not the little girl who wrote me she'd probably be an old maid by the time the war was over and the boys came home!"

## British Honours For The Siamese Resisters

When Siam, under Japanese "force majeure" declared war on Britain in January, 1942, a little band of Siamese diplomats and students at British universities were offered safe-conduct back to their own country. They declined with thanks and, instead, joined the Pioneer Corps, in which they spent what must have been depressing months peeling potatoes in some bleak camp in the English Midlands.

But their ambition to help in liberating their country was not forgotten by the Army authorities. They were in due course sent out to India, trained as parachutists and in jungle warfare and given British commissions.

Finally, they were dropped by parachute or landed by submarines in their own country where, behind the Japanese lines, they contacted the local resistance forces and prepared landing grounds for supplies and the dropping of British officers, with whom they formed the famous Force 135.

But for the sudden collapse of Japan, they would have played a vital part in the projected invasion of Malaya. As it was, some of their comrades were caught and killed and all of them were in peril right up to the end. The sequel to their adventure has appeared in the drab pages of the London Gazette.

Their senior officer, Lt. Col. His Serene Highness Prince Subha Svasthi, was appointed to be an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. Capt. Prem Buri and Racht Buri, now medical students received the Military Cross and ten others were appointed Members of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. In recognition of gallant and distinguished service in the field, they were Capt. Prapit Na Nagara, Maj. Sneh Nihkavheng, Capt. Prasert Padummananda, Capt. Tos Pantumase, Capt. Thana Poshayumanda, Capt. Pratan Pramekond, Capt. Avon Sorathush, Capt. Kirt Tossayumanda, Maj. Puey Unphakorn, Capt. Samran Varnbrieha and are mostly back at their studies in England.

## DIED WHILE WAITING FOR PASSAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN

Shipping companies that once had waiting lists of 8,000 names, now are finding it hard to fill all the England-bound liners.

The reason is that the people in Australia have become frightened of conditions in Britain in mid-winter with cold weather and food and fuel rationing.

The other day passages were available for 300 British-bound travellers, but the companies had to sort through 1,000 names before they could obtain the required number.

Many declared they did not want to arrive in England until next spring. A number of elderly people with their names on the list had died while waiting for passages.

This reluctance to travel has eased what threatened to become a difficult situation. The Navy cancelled the civilian sailing from Sydney in October of the liner Larga Bay since the liner was required to repatriate the 470 civilian passengers who were booked by the Larga Bay, however, have been distributed aboard the Dominion Monarch and the Stirling Castle.—Reuter.

## Worldwide Attempts To Harness Cosmic Rays Hundred Billion Times As Powerful As Atom Bomb

SCIENTISTS in many countries are bending their efforts to understand and harness a force 100 billion times as powerful as the atom bomb. The cause of their search is the Cosmic Ray, made up of electrically charged particles which are probably part of a chain-reaction set off by an atomic explosion in a distant part of the universe, says United Press.

In recent weeks, United States Army planes have been high in the air from Greenland to Peru, studying the power of cosmic rays. Experiments also are going on now near Boston, conducted by experts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Up in the highest reaches of the stratosphere where they are born, the rays have a potential destructive force far beyond that of the bomb which wiped out Hiroshima and Nagasaki. However, they are rendered harmless to humans by disintegration and the distance travelled by the time they strike the earth's surface.

Whether or not the rays can be mastered is the question now occupying the minds of some of the world's most brilliant scientists.

Science first recognised the existence of the cosmic rays 40 years ago, but research on them was not begun until the early 1920's. With the beginning of the World War, that research was put aside in favour of concentrated work on the atom which showed more immediate promise of being controlled.

Now attention again is turned to the cosmic rays, and civilian research groups, the Army Air Forces and the Navy are conducting extensive experiments which they hope will answer some of the myriad questions surrounding the powerful force.

**High-Velocity Particles.** The rays are composed of high-velocity electrically charged particles which, most scientists agree, probably represent the energy source for greater than the energy unleashed in the atom bomb. When the rays are born, perhaps in the interior of distant stars, the entire nuclei or core of the atom is destroyed as compared to the partial destruction accomplished in the atom bomb.

Successful harnessing or duplication of these rays would mean, in part, that many atoms other than those of the rare uranium could be smashed.

It is known that experiments on the cosmic rays are under way in Russia under the leadership of Dr. V. Veksler, in Denmark under the guidance of Dr. Niels Arly, and in Sweden under Dr. Oscar Klein. France, England and Canada are also known to be conducting such experiments, and Austria, Germany and Japan were working on it during the war.

In this country, the Air Forces are leading the research, in co-operation with the National Geographic Society and Research departments of various universities. Only recently, a B-29 flight from Greenland as far south as Peru measured the intensities of the rays at various heights, from 3,000 feet to 35,000 feet above sea level.

It is known that the earth's atmosphere acts as a protective wall against which the rays smash and disintegrate into by-products known as mesons or mesotrons. These mesotrons continue their path, usually merging with hydrogen atoms, and

have been detected in mines 1,000 feet below the earth's surface.

Deep Penetration. The strength of the mesons can best be shown by the following comparison: sunlight can penetrate glass and thin materials; X-rays can penetrate wood but no metals; gamma rays—radiations from radium—can be enclosed in three inches of lead; man can be protected from radioactivity by 10 feet of concrete; but cosmic rays have been known to penetrate 75 feet of lead.

Most of the experiments being conducted now are intended to aid scientists in further understanding the ray and its relation to guided missiles. At high altitudes the rays are not only powerful enough to deflect the course of the missiles, but have an effect on the materials of which the rockets are constructed. Once the make-up and source of the cosmic rays and their offspring, the mesons, is full known, it is believed that they can be duplicated or synthesized in a laboratory—a step which would mark a milestone along the road to harnessing an energy which would dwarf atomic energy.

## BRITISH RADIO APPARATUS FOR NEWSPAPER IN BRAZIL

The securing of this order for Britain is especially creditable when it is realised that the building had already been planned to accommodate a competitive installation.

The contract covers the supply of one 20 kW. medium-wave air-cooled broadcasting transmitter, which can be adapted to work on 10 kW. when required; two 25 kW. short-wave broadcasting transmitters; studio equipment—including microphones, control desks, recording apparatus, etc.—and frequency modulated V.H.F. links. The latter will provide a high-quality radio link between the studios in Recife and the transmitters, which are to be installed some 40 kilometres away in open country. The aerial systems include a single square-section mast radiator 90 metres high for the medium-wave broadcasts, and six towers mounting dipoles and reflectors for the short-wave transmissions, arranged in a manner to give the best possible results over the whole of the service area.

When installation is complete, the New Journal do Commercio station will not only have wireless equipment of the very latest type, but the transmitters will have a specially designed front to blend with the decoration scheme, imparting a streamlined modern appearance to the interior of the building.

## DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER

Since the beginning of 1946, Britain's Central Electricity Board has authorised an increase in the generating capacity of various stations by 1,029,000 Kilowatts.

It has been evident for some months that the demand for electricity in Britain is once more expanding. During the first seven months of this year, the total of units generated by authorised enterprises was 23,244 millions, as against 21,785 million units for the corresponding period of 1945. The increase of 1,459 million units is equal to 6.7 per cent. Again, the July output of 2,764 million units was nearly 9 per cent. above the level of July, 1945.

Great things are expected from a new development of hydro-electric power in Scotland. The North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board is now engaged on a power scheme near Piltchoy, for which the Government has already given a guarantee of £3,000,000—a guarantee which may be extended up to £30,000,000. As a result, the Hydro-Electric Board has been able to raise the finance required from the Scottish banks at a very low rate of interest. This indicates, said Britain's Minister of Fuel and Power recently, that "there is a conviction in the community that the scheme is going to prove successful."

## British Industry's Switch From War To Peace

The steady progress made by Britain in reconverting her highly-mobilised industry from war to peace production is reflected in the upward trend of both the volume and value of British exports.

Indeed so quickly has reconversion gone ahead that it has entailed a progressive adjustment of the supplies of the raw materials of manufacture. A recent official survey shows that there are adequate supplies of the raw materials for steel and textiles, and of rubber; but timber, base metals, and materials for the paint and plastic industries are among the chief shortages.

In the case of steel and lead, a somewhat more rigid control of exports has been found necessary. World supplies of lead are short, while to the pressing needs of steel in the home market have to be added the shortages of supplies from abroad. Owing to recent strikes in the United States, substantial tonnages expected from that country cannot now be delivered to Britain. The great bulk of Britain's steel exports are for railways and other enterprises on whose continuous operation Britain's supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs largely depend. Thus, practically all British tinplate exports go to food-producing countries for canning food to be shipped to the United Kingdom.

Lead exports from Britain have to be limited, in order that basic reconstructions at home can be adequately supplied.

## BRITAIN'S ROAD SAFETY EXPERIMENTS

The County Surveyor of Britain's County of Oxfordshire has sent to Britain's Ministry of Transport the results of an experimental scheme for the reduction of road accidents at road intersections.

The experiment was carried out at 39 simple "T"-shaped junctions and 10 cross-roads. The T-shaped junctions were opened out so as to give better vision by cutting back hedges and walls, and at splayed or fork junctions where the minor road did not enter the major road at right angles, the junction was made square. At the cross-roads the point of entry of one of the minor roads was moved to the right or left of its original position.

This scheme, which cost £30,000, was carried out some years before the war. Accident figures were investigated for four years preceding the alterations, and were to have been observed for four consecutive years following the alterations, but the outbreak of war interrupted this process. Three years' observation only were completed prior to 1939. Details have now been sent to the Ministry of Transport in connection with their drive for greater road safety.

An important discovery that emerged from the experiment was that no accidents were produced by vehicles turning left from the major to the minor road (road traffic in Britain travels on the left hand side of the road). Turning right to enter the minor road accounted for 51 per cent. of accidents, and turning right on emerging from the minor road for 36 per cent.

The County Surveyor of Oxfordshire has been asked to prepare suggestions based on his experiments for the Ministry.

## NOTED GERMAN MUSICIAN

Tokyo, Oct. 5 (UP).—A wartime victim of the Nazis, German Professor Klaus Pringsheim, brother-in-law of Thomas Mann and Musical Director in Japan for 15 years, sails for California on October 16.

In 1937, the Nazi Embassy in Tokyo, working through the Japanese educational authorities, ousted Pringsheim from the Tokyo Academy of Music, together with other anti-Nazi teachers, after which Pringsheim spent 18 months as adviser to the Royal Fine Arts Department in Bangkok. He later founded the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra.

After the war, the professor was appointed Musical Director of the Eire Theatre in Tokyo and conducted the first Japanese presentation of his own scoring of "The Mikado". He has conducted over 60 concerts for occupation troops as far north as Hokkaido.

## TRAIN STRIKES MINE

Pelpling, Oct. 6 (UP).—A Nationalist armoured car, making an inspection tour yesterday along the Pelpling-Mukden rail line, was derailed near Chuanli, 30 miles south-west of the United States Marine base of Chinwangtao, when it ran over mines buried under the tracks. Press reports indicated that Red guerrillas, who have been most active between Chinwangtao and Tientsin in the past week, placed the mines there. All trains to and from Manchuria were held up for 12 hours until repairs could be completed.

## ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

DAILY AT 2.30 5.10 7.20 & 9.30 PM. DAILY AT 2.30 5.10 7.10 & 9.15 PM. TO-DAY ONLY

**WHAT A HOLIDAY!**  
11 new Irving Berlin songs!  
Sing at his singing best!  
Fred Astaire with 2 dancing partners!

Irving Berlin's  
**HOLIDAY INN**  
Singing Fred Astaire  
CROSBY-ASTAIRE  
Mark Sandrich Production

REYNOLDS-DALE-ABEL-IRVING BERLIN  
Lyrics and Music by  
Screen Play by Claude Brul-Straub Adaptation by Times Two A Paramount Picture

## "WILD FIRE"

(THE STORY OF A HORSE)  
with Bob STEELE—Filmed in Color.

## KINGS

TO-DAY  
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15  
and 9.15 p.m.

WALTER WANGER Presents  
**SALOME**  
Where She Danced  
in TECHNICOLOR

with YVONNE DE CARLO  
ROD CAMERON DAVID BRUCE  
WALTER SLEZAK ALBERT DENKER  
Marjorie Rambeau J. Edward Bromberg

ALSO LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS

## COMING UNO MEETING

Economic Commission For Europe to Be Pressed

Lake Success, New York, Oct. 5.—Britain and the United States will probably press strongly at the coming General Assembly for an economic commission for Europe, it was learned authoritatively here to-day.

All efforts to achieve this through the Economic and Social Council have so far failed. In the opinion of most of the 18 delegates on the council as well as UN economic experts, the council's three weeks' session ended early yesterday morning with very little achieved to substantiate the mandate given to it in the charter. Consideration of the European economic commission was shelved until the Council meets again next Friday.—Reuter.

**Russia's Request.** The Russian delegation spokesman said here to-day that the Soviet Government has asked that the United Nations Assembly shall take up the question of the presence of foreign troops in the territories of non-enemy countries. The delegation released the text of a letter addressed to the UNO Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, conveying the request and stated that later a reply said it was agreed to place the item on the agenda of the assembly, due to meet on October 23.—Reuter.

## FOREIGNERS IN TOKYO

Tokyo, Oct. 5 (UP).—SCAP has estimated that there are 36,000 foreign nationals now living in Tokyo, of whom only 550 are Soviet citizens, but 390 of them are attached to the Russian Mission, the largest in Tokyo.

The SCAP report revealed that the majority—20,000—were Koreans with Formosans second at 6,800. It disclosed also that nationals from every place on earth were represented in Tokyo, including Austria, Turkey, Slavia, Rumania, Annam, Ireland, Norway, Mexico, Indo-China, India, Syria, Finland, Denmark and Brazil.

## COMING SOON

AT THE  
**KING'S**  
**LASSIE COME HOME**

M-G-M'S TECHNICOLOR  
TRIUMPH with  
RODDY McDOWALL  
DONALD CRISP  
and LASSIE

## CHINA WAR MESSAGES

New York, Oct. 5 (UP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's wartime messages from the start of the anti-Japanese resistance in 1937 will be published on October 10, the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic, under the title "Collected Wartime Messages of Chiang Kai-shek, 1937-45" by an American publishing firm for the Chinese Government.

There will be two volumes of the most comprehensive collection of both oral and written speeches, numbering 160, of which half had never before appeared in English.

## TOKYO SEX CRIMES

Tokyo, Oct. 6.—The Japanese police report that the detained sex fiend, Yoshio Kodaira, who has already confessed to 10 rape-murders, has admitted the raping of eight other girls. He, however, did not strangle them to death.

The police, who are having a difficult time keeping track of the 43-year-old laundryman's many sex crimes, said Kodaira shows no signs of remorse over his deeds but rather takes delight in astounding the hardened police by recounting his gruesome and sordid exploits.—Central News.



